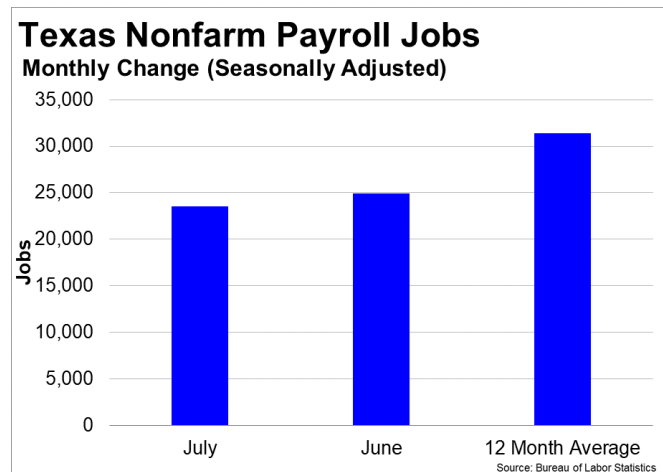
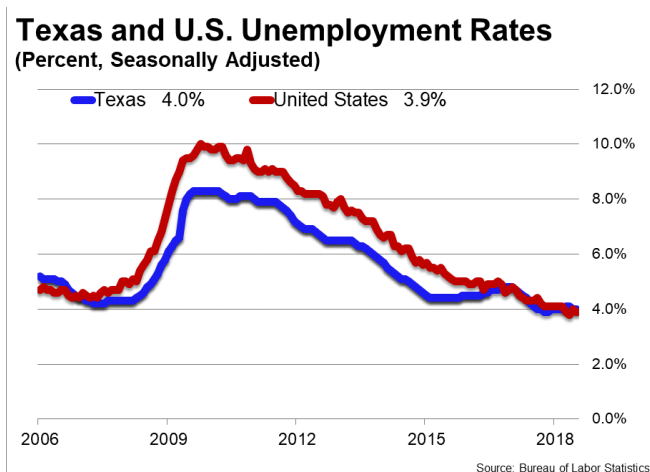


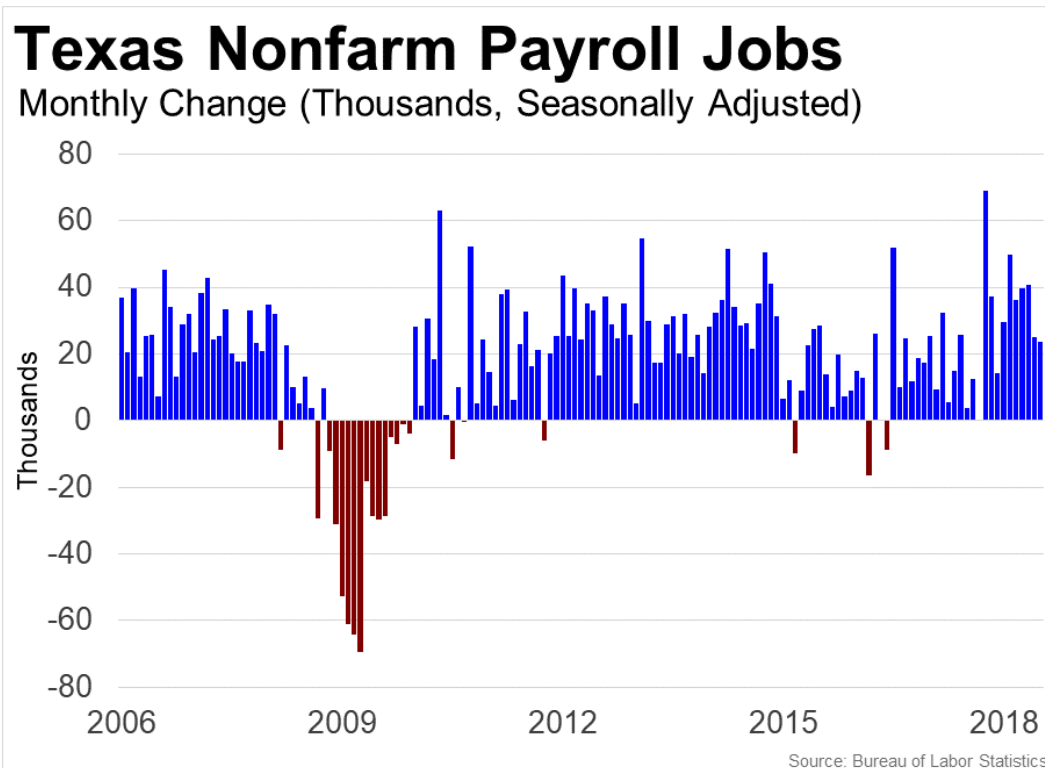


August 17, 2018

Summary

- **Texas added 23,500 jobs and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4 percent in July** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Texas added 377,100 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point from 4.1 percent.
- **In July, Texas's private sector added 25,900 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 372,700 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Texans fell by 10,100 in July**, and over the past year 295,200 Texans found jobs.
- Texas's **labor force participation rate decreased to 63.9 percent** from 64 percent in July. Since last year, the labor force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 percent in July**. State employment and unemployment data for August is scheduled for release on September 21, 2018. The national employment situation report for August will be released on Friday, September 7, 2018.





Texas Payroll Employment

Texas added 23,500 jobs, or 0.19 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during July. In the prior month, Texas added 24,900 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Texas increased by 377,100, or 3.09 percent. Texas nonfarm payroll employment has increased in each of the past 24 months.

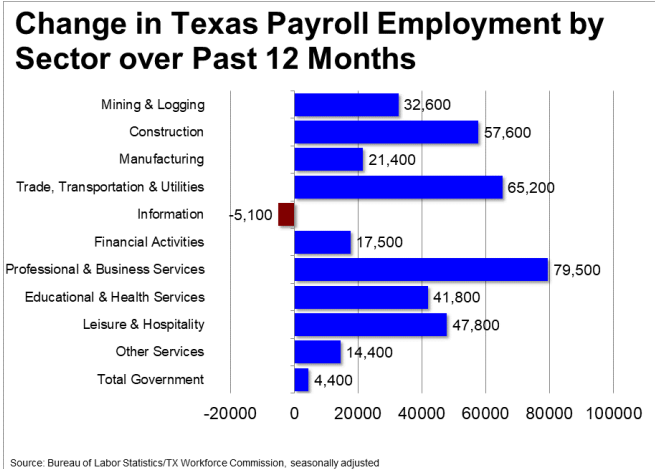
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 157,000 jobs in July, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending July 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,400,000 jobs, or 1.64 percent. Texas ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During July, Texas's private-sector added 25,900 jobs, or 0.24 percent. The private-sector in Texas added 25,900 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Texas increased by 372,700, or 3.63 percent. Texas private-sector payroll employment has increased in each of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 170,000 jobs in July, or 0.13 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,392,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.92 percent. Texas ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during July were Construction (+10,500) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+7,500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Manufacturing (-3,500) and Total Government (-2,400).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+79,500) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+65,200). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (-5,100) and Total Government (+4,400).



Texas Labor Force Statistics

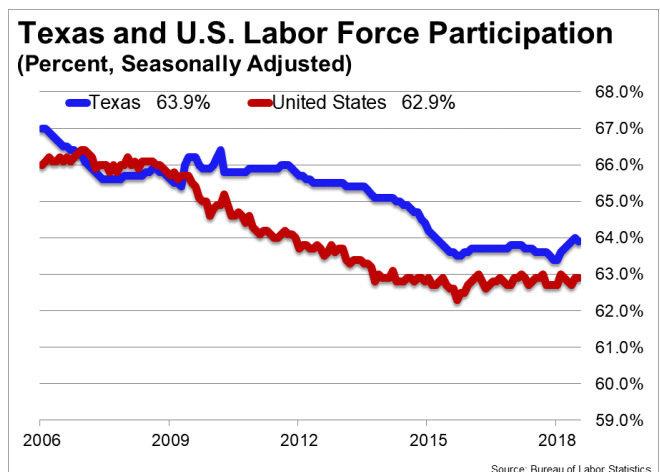
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Texas declined to 63.9 percent in July from 64.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 21 have a higher labor force participation rate than Texas. The labor force participation rate in Texas is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Texas was 66.4 percent in March 2010. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Texas occurred in August 1995 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.4 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 63.4 percent in January 2018. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Texas. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 62.9 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

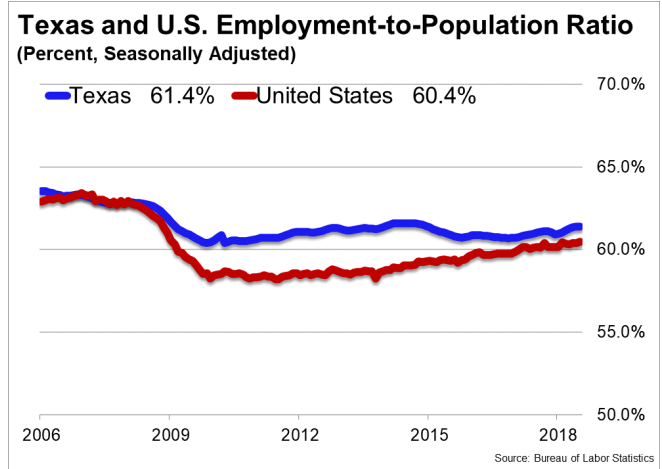
Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Texas civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, was unchanged at 61.4 percent in July. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 24 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Texas.



The employment-to-population ratio in Texas is 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Texas was 62.6 percent in August 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Texas occurred in December 1998 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.4 percent in April 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in April 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 59.7 percent.



The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.5 percent in July. That rate was 0.3 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.